

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

## MOTHER, LLC.,

Plaintiff,

V.

L.L. BEAN, Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No. C06-5540 JKA

**ORDER ON DEFENDANT'S  
SECOND MOTION FOR  
DISCOVERY SANCTIONS**

This matter comes before the court on L.L. Beans' Second Motion for Discovery Sanctions (Doc.42).

The court has considered plaintiff's Brief in Opposition (Doc.46) and defendant's Reply (Doc.49), as well as the files and records herein.

The controversy arises out of defendant's claim that plaintiff violated this court's order of April 6, 2007 (Doc.24)(hereinafter referred to as "court's order"), wherein the court specifically ordered, in part, as follows:

1. Mother shall produce all electronically stored information regarding its finances (including sales, financial statement data, and data relating to its claimed damages) that Mother has not already produced; said production shall be completed on or before April 16, 2007.

It appears undisputed that plaintiff's response was in the form of the four documents described on page 2 of 11, at lines 19-23 in defendant's motion (Doc.42) delivered April 17, 2007. Because full documentation has not been provided earlier, the court had authorized the continuing deposition of plaintiff's president, Martin Grabijas, to follow compliance with the directive that plaintiff supply "all the electronically stored information" described above. In anticipation of the continuing deposition scheduled for July 10, defense

counsel alerted plaintiff's counsel by way of a June 21 email that the four pages referenced above did not

1 constitute full compliance with the court's order. Plaintiff's counsel did not respond. At the July 10  
 2 deposition Martin Grabijas essentially acknowledged that the information furnished was in "summary form"  
 3 and that he would be "happy to provide any additional information at any time." In response to the deposition  
 4 inquiry by defense counsel regarding the alleged undisclosed information, Grabijas responded that "you've got  
 5 the data, you could have pulled it together" referring to plaintiff's vendor files which had earlier been disclosed.  
 6 Thereafter, this motion for sanction was filed. Specifically, the defendant asks that plaintiff be found to be in  
 7 violation of the court's order and be sanctioned by way of the court dismissing all damage claims.

8 Plaintiff responds to the motion for sanctions essentially claiming that (1) there was no violation of the  
 9 court's order because the information defendant claims to be undisclosed could be calculated from the  
 10 distributor/vendor files and other documents that were previously disclosed, and (2) plaintiff's willingness to  
 11 forego the claim for lost profits and to proceed only with the disgorgement claim makes the issue of compliance  
 12 moot and non-prejudicial to defendant. The court addresses these issues as follows:

13 **1. Did plaintiff violate the April 6, 2007 order directing production of "all electronically**  
**14 disclosed data"?** Had plaintiff's counsel responded to the June 21 email and suggested to defense counsel that  
 15 all information was available to defendant in the materials already disclosed, the matter could have been  
 16 resolved prior to the July 10 deposition, with court intervention if necessary. To announce at the deposition,  
 17 and then only in response to questions seeking an explanation for failure to disclose, that the information in the  
 18 form requested by defendant was unnecessary because defendant could calculate the content of the missing  
 19 information from other data is disingenuous at best. It is important to remember that this was a continuing  
 20 deposition required by an earlier failure of plaintiff to disclose. Accordingly, the court finds that plaintiff failed  
 21 to comply with the court's order of April 6, 2007 granting in part defendant's motion to compel and awarding  
 22 sanctions.

23 **2. What sanction(s) should the court impose?** Plaintiff suggests that the need for a sanction is moot  
 24 based on the willingness to forego any damage claim for plaintiff's "lost profits" and to pursue only the claim  
 25 for "disgorgement" (defendant's profits). Defendant asserts that the claim for disgorgement necessarily  
 26 requires plaintiff to establish that defendant earned some profits from the sale of an infringing product in an  
 27 infringing market. Alleging that the parties share different marketing channels, defendant suggests a need for  
 28 the requested financial information to counter plaintiff's attempts to prove damages in an overlapping market.  
 Defendant relies on *Lindy Pen Co., Inc. V. Bic Pen Corp.*, 9882 F.2d 1400, 1408 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.1993), where the

1 court discusses the plaintiff's burden with regard to a disgorgement claim.  
2  
3

4 The Ninth Circuit developed criteria for the court to consider in determining the appropriate sanction  
5 in the event of a discovery abuse in *Wanderer v. Johnston* 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990). The court is to  
6 consider: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its  
7 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to defendant; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits;  
8 and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions. This court concurs with plaintiff's argument that factors (1)  
9 and (2) typically favor sanctions, and that factor (4) at the least mitigates the harshness of the sanction. The  
10 court is therefore left to weigh in with regard to the risk of prejudice to the defendant and the availability of  
11 less serious sanctions. Because the court is not familiar with the particular evidence supporting plaintiff's  
12 damage claim for disgorgement, it is difficult to ascertain the degree of validity the court should place on  
13 defendant's argument regarding the need for the undisclosed information as it may relate to the  
14 "infringement" issue. There is however, the potential for prejudice. Plaintiff submits that less serious sanctions  
15 may be imposed by accepting plaintiff's offer to abandon all claims for plaintiff's lost profits, although the tenor  
16 of plaintiff's proposal suggests that it has chosen to proceed on that basis voluntarily, and it's utilization as a  
17 sanction, standing alone, appears to be weak.

18 **ORDER**

19 Accordingly, the court finds that the plaintiff violated the terms and conditions of Order Granting in  
20 Part L.L. Bean's Motion for Sanctions and to Compel dated April 6, 2007. Pursuant to FRCP 37(b)(2) the  
21 court orders as follows:

22 1. Plaintiff's claim for loss of profits is stricken from the complaint;  
23 2. Plaintiff shall pay reasonable expenses, costs, and attorneys fees incurred by defendant in  
24 bringing this motion for Discovery Sanctions. If the parties cannot resolve the amount  
25 within 10 days, defendant is to file a motion setting forth with particularity the amount  
26 claimed.

27 Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of August 2007

28 /s/ J. Kelley Arnold  
J. Kelley Arnold, U.S. Magistrate Judge